



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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CHEMISTRY

0620/43

Paper 4 Theory (Extended)

May/June 2017

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

Electronic calculators may be used.

A copy of the Periodic Table is printed on page 16.

You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

1 Six different atoms can be represented as follows.



(a) Answer the following questions using atoms from the list. Each atom may be used once, more than once or not at all.

Select **one** atom from the six shown which

(i) has exactly seven protons,

..... [1]

(ii) has exactly six neutrons,

..... [1]

(iii) has more protons than neutrons,

..... [1]

(iv) has the electronic structure [2,5],

..... [1]

(v) is an atom of an element from Group VII of the Periodic Table,

..... [1]

(vi) is an atom of a noble gas.

..... [1]

(b) Two of the six atoms shown are isotopes of each other.

(i) What is meant by the term *isotopes*?

.....
 [2]

(ii) Which **two** of the six atoms shown are isotopes of each other?

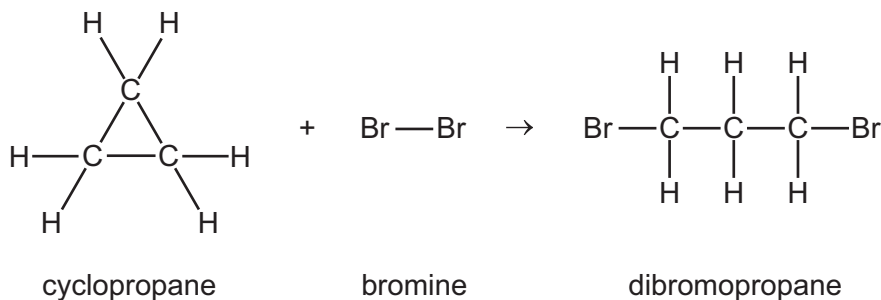
..... [1]

(iii) Why do isotopes have identical chemical properties?

.....
 [1]

[Total: 10]

- 2 Cyclopropane is a colourless gas. Cyclopropane reacts with bromine at room temperature. The chemical equation for the reaction is shown.



- (a) (i) What is the empirical formula of cyclopropane?

..... [1]

- (ii) What colour change, if any, would you see when cyclopropane is bubbled into aqueous bromine?

initial colour

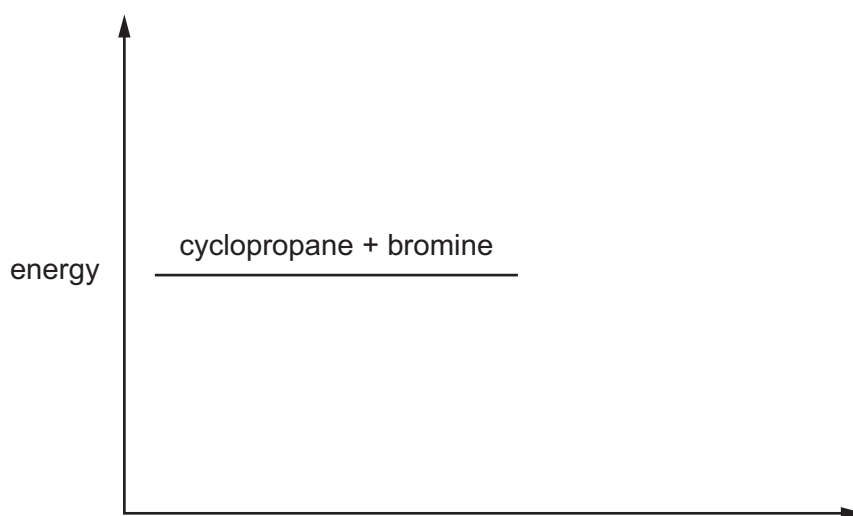
final colour

[2]

- (b) The reaction of cyclopropane with bromine is exothermic.

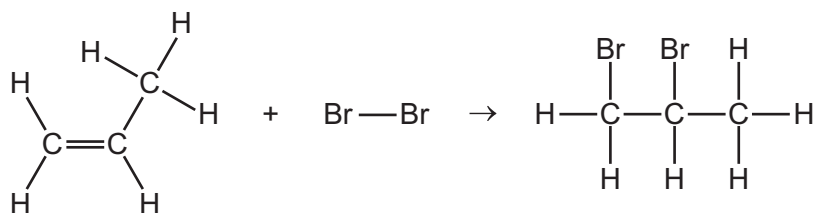
- (i) Complete the energy level diagram for this reaction by

- adding the product of the reaction,
- labelling the energy change, ΔH .



[2]

(ii) Propene also reacts with bromine.



Use the bond energies in the table to calculate the energy change, ΔH , for the reaction.

	C–H	C–C	Br–Br	C–Br	C=C
bond energy in kJ/mol	412	348	193	285	611

energy change = kJ/mol [3]

(c) The boiling point of bromine is 59°C and the boiling point of iodine is 184°C.

Explain why iodine has a higher boiling point than bromine.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10]

3 Magnesium is a metal.

(a) Describe the structure and bonding in magnesium.

.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) Why can magnesium conduct electricity when solid?

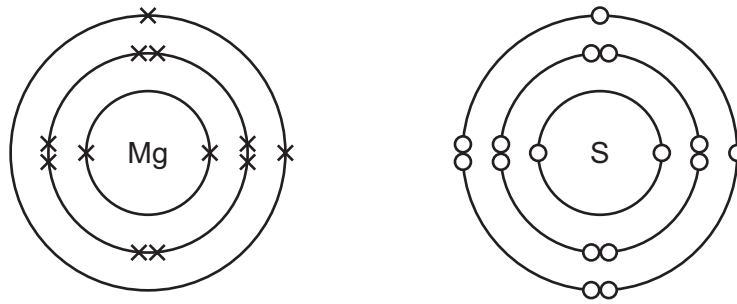
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) Why is magnesium malleable?

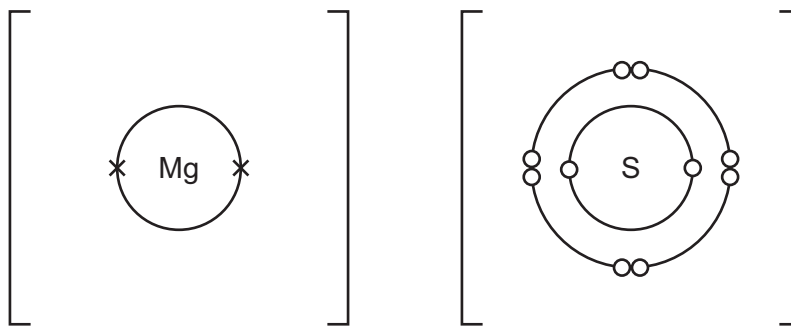
.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(d) Magnesium reacts with sulfur to form the ionic compound magnesium sulfide, MgS.

The diagrams show the electronic structures of atoms of magnesium and sulfur.



(i) Complete the diagrams to show the electronic structures of the ions in magnesium sulfide. Show the charges on the ions.



[3]

(ii) Ionic compounds, such as magnesium sulfide, do **not** conduct electricity when solid. Magnesium sulfide does **not** dissolve in water. Magnesium sulfide **does** conduct electricity under certain conditions.

State the conditions needed for magnesium sulfide to conduct electricity. Explain why magnesium sulfide conducts electricity under these conditions.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 12]

4 Gasoline is used as a fuel for cars. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons.

(a) Name the raw material from which gasoline is obtained.

..... [1]

(b) One of the compounds in gasoline is heptane, C_7H_{16} . Heptane is a saturated hydrocarbon.

(i) What is meant by the term *saturated hydrocarbon*?

saturated

.....

hydrocarbon

.....

[3]

(ii) To which homologous series does heptane belong?

..... [1]

(iii) Give **two** characteristics of an homologous series.

1

2

[2]

(iv) Complete the chemical equation for the complete combustion of heptane.



[2]

(c) Car engines produce carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.

(i) Name an environmental problem that is caused by the release of oxides of nitrogen into the air.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain how carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen are formed in car engines.

carbon monoxide

.....

oxides of nitrogen

.....

[3]

(iii) State **one** adverse effect of carbon monoxide on human health.

..... [1]

(iv) Describe and explain how catalytic converters remove oxides of nitrogen from car engine exhaust fumes. You are advised to include a chemical equation in your answer.

.....

.....

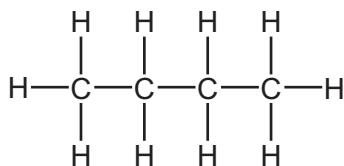
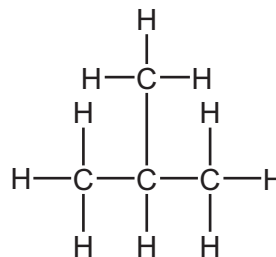
.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(d) The formula C_4H_{10} represents two structural isomers, **A** and **B**.

**A****B**

(i) Name isomer **A**.

..... [1]

(ii) What is meant by the term *structural isomers*?

.....

 [2]

(iii) Isomer **B** reacts with chlorine in a substitution reaction.

Give the conditions required for the reaction to occur and draw the structures of **two** possible products, **one** of which is organic and **one** of which is **not** organic.

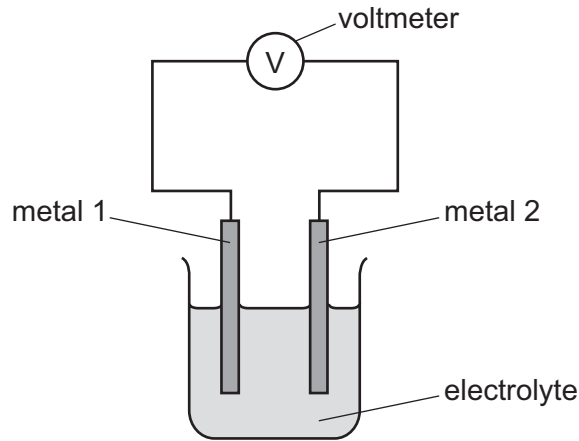
conditions

structures of products

[3]

[Total: 23]

5 The diagram shows a simple cell.



The simple cell was used with different metals as electrodes. The voltages were recorded in the table.

- If the voltage measured is positive then metal 2 is more reactive than metal 1.
- If the voltage measured is negative then metal 1 is more reactive than metal 2.

		metal 2				
		beryllium	cobalt	nickel	silver	vanadium
metal 1	beryllium	0.0V	-1.6V	-1.6V	not measured	-0.7V
	cobalt		0.0V	0.0V	-1.1V	0.9V
	nickel			0.0V	-1.1V	0.9V
	silver				0.0V	2.0V
	vanadium					0.0V

- The more reactive metal is oxidised.
- The bigger the difference in reactivity of the metals, the larger the reading on the voltmeter.

(a) In a simple cell using nickel and silver, the nickel is oxidised.

(i) Define *oxidation* in terms of electrons.

..... [1]

(ii) Nickel forms ions with a charge of +2.

Write an ionic half-equation to show the oxidation of nickel.

..... [1]

(iii) What will happen to the mass of the nickel electrode when the nickel is oxidised?

..... [1]

(b) Use the data in the table to answer the following questions.

(i) Which of the metals in the table is the most reactive?
Explain your answer.

.....
..... [2]

(ii) State which **two** different metals have the same reactivity.

..... [1]

(iii) Predict the voltage produced by a simple cell with beryllium as metal 1 and silver as metal 2.

.....
..... [2]

(c) Describe how the simple cell in the diagram can be used to show that magnesium is more reactive than beryllium. Explain your answer.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 10]

6 Barium carbonate, BaCO_3 , is an insoluble solid.

(a) When barium carbonate is heated strongly, it undergoes thermal decomposition. One of the products is barium oxide.

(i) Write a chemical equation for the thermal decomposition of barium carbonate.

..... [1]

(ii) Suggest the pH of the solution formed when barium oxide is added to water.

..... [1]

(iii) Barium nitrate decomposes on heating in the same way as magnesium nitrate decomposes.

Name the **two** gaseous products formed when barium nitrate is heated.

.....
..... [2]

(b) Aqueous sodium carbonate is added to aqueous barium nitrate.

(i) Write a chemical equation for the reaction of aqueous sodium carbonate with aqueous barium nitrate.

..... [2]

(ii) Describe how a pure sample of barium carbonate could be obtained from the resulting mixture.

.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) Barium carbonate reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid.



9.85 g of barium carbonate were added to 250 cm³ of 1.00 mol/dm³ hydrochloric acid. This is an excess of hydrochloric acid.

(i) Calculate how many moles of barium carbonate were used in this experiment.

moles of barium carbonate = mol [2]

(ii) Deduce how many moles of carbon dioxide were made when all the barium carbonate had reacted.

moles of carbon dioxide = mol [1]

(iii) Calculate the volume of carbon dioxide formed in (c)(ii) at room temperature and pressure, in dm³.

volume of carbon dioxide = dm³ [1]

(iv) Calculate how many moles of hydrochloric acid there were **in excess**.

excess moles of hydrochloric acid = mol [2]

[Total: 15]

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The Periodic Table of Elements

		Group							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H hydrogen 1	He helium 4	B boron 11	C carbon 12	N nitrogen 14	O oxygen 16	F fluorine 19	Ne neon 20		
Key									
atomic number									
atomic symbol									
name									
relative atomic mass									
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Li lithium 7	Be beryllium 9	B boron 11	C carbon 12	N nitrogen 14	O oxygen 16	F fluorine 19	Ne neon 20		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Na sodium 23	Mg magnesium 24	Al aluminium 27	Si silicon 28	P phosphorus 31	S sulfur 32	Cl chlorine 35.5	Ar argon 40		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
K potassium 39	Ca calcium 40	Sc scandium 45	Ti titanium 48	V vanadium 51	Cr chromium 52	Mn manganese 55	Fe iron 56	Co cobalt 59	Ni nickel 59
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rb rubidium 85	Sr strontium 88	Y yttrium 89	Zr zirconium 91	Nb niobium 93	Mo molybdenum 96	Tc technetium —	Ru ruthenium 101	Rh rhodium 103	Pd palladium 106
55	56	57-71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Cs caesium 133	Ba barium 137	lanthanoids	Hf hafnium 178	Ta tantalum 181	W tungsten 184	Re rhenium 186	Os osmium 190	Ir iridium 192	Pt platinum 195
87	88	89-103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Fr francium —	Ra radium —	actinoids	Rf rutherfordium —	Db dubnium —	Sg seaborgium —	Bh bohrium —	Hs hassium —	Mt meitnerium —	Ds darmstadtium —
lanthanoids									
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
La lanthanum 139	Ce cerium 140	Pr praseodymium 141	Nd neodymium 144	Pm promethium —	Sm samarium 150	Eu europium 152	Gd gadolinium 157	Tb terbium 159	Dy dysprosium 163
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Ac actinium —	Th thorium 232	Pa protactinium 231	U uranium 238	Np neptunium —	Pu plutonium —	Am americium —	Cm curium —	Bk berkelium —	Cf californium —
actinoids									
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Ho holmium 165	Er erbium 167	Tm thulium 169	Yb ytterbium 173	Lu lutetium 175	La lanthanum 139	Ce cerium 140	Pr praseodymium 141	Nd neodymium 144	Pm promethium —
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Tl thallium 204	Pb lead 207	Bi bismuth 209	Po polonium —	At astatine —	Rn radon —	Fr francium —	Ra radium —	Ac actinium —	Th thorium 232
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
In indium 115	Sn tin 119	Sb antimony 122	Te tellurium 128	I iodine 127	Xe xenon 131	Po polonium —	At astatine —	Rn radon —	Fr francium —
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
Lu lutetium 175	Yb ytterbium 173	Tm thulium 169	Ho holmium 165	Er erbium 167	Tm thulium 169	Lu lutetium 175	Yb ytterbium 173	Tm thulium 169	Ho holmium 165
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
La lanthanum 139	Ce cerium 140	Pr praseodymium 141	Nd neodymium 144	Pm promethium —	Pu plutonium —	Am americium —	Cm curium —	Bk berkelium —	Cf californium —
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
La lanthanum 139	Ce cerium 140	Pr praseodymium 141	Nd neodymium 144	Pm promethium —	Pu plutonium —	Am americium —	Cm curium —	Bk berkelium —	Cf californium —

lanthanoids

actinoids

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm³ at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).